

THE BATTLE EVE.

A Final Canvass of the Delegates on the Eve of the Convention.

BLAINE'S NOMINATION PROBABLE.

Pennsylvania and Illinois in Favor of the Ex-Speaker.

"DON" CAMERON DISCOMFITED

Conkling To Have One Hundred and Twenty-Five on the First Ballot.

The Strength of the New York Senator Defined.

Manipulations of Metropolitan Managers.

CINCINNATI, June 13, 1876.

The situation is somewhat simpler and better defined to-day. These are the leading features:

First—The Blaine vote sticks to him in great and apparently increasing enthusiasm and determination, and even his opponents acknowledge that he has the first chance of a nomination. His name will be presented by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and on the first ballot he will have, unless matters change greatly in the next twenty-four hours, between 200 and 300 votes, with a possibility of sufficient additions to nominate him on the second or third ballot.

Second—If Blaine should fall of nomination on the third ballot it is now regarded as probable that his forces would break and scatter.

Third—If that happens the battle will be chiefly between Conkling and Hayes, or Washburne, and the result will depend so far as Conkling is concerned upon quick handling of all his available forces.

Fourth—The Blaine men will try to defeat Conkling, and to do this they will, if Blaine's forces are scattered, endeavor to rally upon Hayes. Hayes will, in that event, receive also a considerable Northwestern vote and that of Ohio. This is to say, he will appear as the Blaine strength and all of Blaine's which he can carry.

Fifth—Mr. Conkling will muster for himself at this stage New York, the larger part of Pennsylvania, a large part of Illinois and the greater part if not the whole of the Southern colored vote—in all he may show 250 or even over 300 votes; and in that case there may be a rapid rally to his side, and he may be nominated on the fourth ballot by delegates changing their votes before the result is announced—a sort of dropping race which, when it begins in a convention, is apt to turn into a fusillade.

Sixth—In the statement Mr. Morton has been omitted; in fact, he is as good as out of the field; he will come in on the first ballot with a respectable support, but it will consist mainly of Southern delegates, who, while they will vote for him, are not so much interested in him as they are in the result, and are therefore very ready to leave him and mainly anxious to discover the very earliest moment when he can desert with decency. So far as these Morton forces can be controlled they will go to Mr. Conkling, but they cannot be controlled; they are supremely anxious to vote early for the winning man, and their chief care from the first has been to discover who he will be; they are adroit politicians, and, as they do not expect to carry their own States, their only hope of preferment lies in federal favor, which they hope to deserve by the merit of very early discerning the winner. They will rush to Conkling if they believe he has a chance to win.

Seventh—If the balloting were to take place to-night there is but little doubt that Mr. Blaine would be nominated on the first or second vote. But the work of personal plea and argument with delegates is unintermittent, and a determined effort has begun and will be continued by some of Mr. Blaine's leading supporters to concentrate every available vote on Hayes or Washburne. They have committed themselves so squarely against both Conkling and Blaine that the nomination of either would be an awkward thing for them. They are not very willing to turn over to the democratic party, and, indeed, profess no confidence in the work of the St. Louis Convention, and they see that Mr. Blaine has little or no chance of the nomination. Hence they will work assiduously for some other candidate, and both Washburne and Hayes were to-day spoken of. The preference seems to be for Hayes, and the probability is strongest of a concentration on him of all who are determined to oppose both Blaine and Conkling.

Eighth—This situation may be considerably varied by the events of the next twenty-four hours; if, for instance, the Pennsylvania delegation should determine on a break for Blaine, in which, as is reported this evening, twenty-five or thirty should join, this would settle the whole question, because the Missouri delegation and others have already been shaken and are prepared to follow such a lead very rapidly and closely.

Ninth—Again, the concentration on Hayes or Washburne may be so successful as to affect the result of the earlier balloting, which settle nothing.

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

The meeting of the Illinois delegation was held at the Bureau House at twelve o'clock to-day. Robert J. Ingersoll, of Peoria, was called to the chair. An informal ballot for the first choice of candidate was then taken, with the following result:

For Blaine—Messrs. George M. Dugan, John McArthur, S. K. Dow, F. W. Palmer, Charles B. Farwell, William Coffin, E. E. Ayers, A. R. Mack, Joel W. Hopkins, Jeremiah Evans, George N. Chittenden, A. Buck, Thomas A. Boyd, Enoch Emery, J. M. Davis, George W. Ware, William Prescott, N. W. Bronson, C. R. Cummings, R. B. Latham, L. J. Bond, Benson Wood, Thomas J. Golden, James S. Martin, George S. McCord, John J. Rinker, William McAdams, Isaac Clements, R. H. Ham, W. A. Robinson.

For Brewster—Messrs. Smith, David Mack, D. D. Evans, H. S. Baker.

For Washburne—Messrs. L. B. Burdell, Alex. Walker. One or two of the delegates being absent on a roll call, the sense of a full delegation could not be obtained, but it will be seen that a large majority stand up for Blaine. A motion was made to take a vote as to second choice, and also as to preference for the Vice President, but strenuous opposition was made to both suggestions. It was a ticklish question as to this second choice, and nearly all the delegates expressed strong objection to taking a vote upon so important an issue. Whisperings have been on the air that the delegates, in the event of Mr. Blaine not receiving the nomination on the first ballot, would strike their colors and go over in a body to Conkling.

The rumor of so decided a defection of forty votes was important enough to necessitate careful inquiry as to its truth, the delegates denying the statements. "Who will receive the forty-two votes of Illinois if Blaine goes by the board?" a prominent Chicago delegate was asked. "That is a contingency the delegates from Illinois do not anticipate," he responded; "we feel sure that our candidate will receive a large majority of votes at the Convention." General Logan was called for, and spoke to the delegation. He delivered a pithy speech; the delegates listened attentively. He counseled harmony, and threw a few arrows of sarcasm at some of the Illinois delegates who had threatened to turn their backs on the Convention if a certain candidate did not receive the nomination. He then declared Blaine was his preference, personally and politically; the sentiments of the people of Illinois as represented at the Springfield Convention were decidedly in favor of Blaine. He (Senator Logan), as the representative of Illinois in Congress, could not do otherwise than carry out, as far as his influence was concerned, the preference of his State, as this freely expressed. Mr. Logan next went into a laudation of the character and abilities of Mr. Blaine (ostentatiously denouncing the animosity of the gentleman's enemies, every ear in the

hall, he said, was barking at his heels simply because Blaine was a republican and had discharged his duty to the American people. The speaker then graphically described Mr. Blaine's appearance as he marched down the aisle of Congress last Monday, pointing the fingers of scorn at his enemies, and defying them with all the vigor of his great character; never was there such a magnificent sight since the days of Henry Clay. Illinois, therefore, did not disgrace herself in the support of such a candidate. The speaker then prophesied Blaine's nomination, at least, on the fourth ballot. It was needless, then, to speculate upon a second choice. It was not a difficult matter to find a second candidate after the claims of the first were exhausted.

Mr. Robert J. Ingersoll, chairman of the meeting, followed Senator Logan in a stirring eulogium of Mr. Blaine; begged of the gentlemen in the Illinois delegation who had expressed other preferences to forego them for the present and to cast their votes on the first ballot for James G. Blaine. This speech evidently had its effect on the anti-Blaine men; but a delegate (Mr. Rinker) followed in a stirring address favoring Brewster's nomination. He insisted that notwithstanding the statement to the contrary by the gentleman who preceded him, the sentiments of republicans throughout Illinois were decidedly in support of the Kentucky statesman. He knew this was certainly the feeling in the district from which he came. The status of Iowa and Wisconsin remain the same as regards Mr. Blaine. Ex-Congressman Price, of Davenport, Iowa, said: "We stand as firm as a rock in the advocacy of our candidate; our twenty-two votes will be cast for Blaine when we come to ballot. The charges made against him may shake some timid people, but I have known the man for years and believe him incapable of a dishonest act. Mr. Conkling I also know and esteem as a man of great ability."

THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION.

Previous to leaving for Cincinnati the Wisconsin delegation held a meeting in Chicago at which they passed a resolution to support Blaine; there was no dissenting voice, and they stand at this writing in a similar position as on the evening the resolution was adopted.

WHAT NEW YORKERS ARE DOING.

Now that the main body of the delegates are on hand the principal work to be done by the manipulators for the several candidates is proselytism. This has kept the politicians busy for the past twenty-four hours, and at this stage of a convention's panorama the qualities of the workers begin to display themselves. All day long delegates and interested outsiders have been seen, tally card and pencil in hand, visiting about from parlor to parlor, and from hotel to hotel are gathered together in groups in the corridors, seeking information and doing their best to secure the probabilities of the balloting. There is a marked difference in treatment—Mr. Blaine's men are asked, the Brewster men receive seragliando; the Morton men show delegates the impossibility of nominating anybody but the war Governor; the New Yorkers are as varied as their city and State. The Conkling canvass has been conducted to-day on a plan the reverse of that of the Blaine men; the action of the leaders has been discreet, cautious and at the same time effective. The forces have been divided into sections, and each has done its work well enough. General Chester Arthur, cool and self-possessed, has received visitors in a side room, and by his plain, sensible, straightforward talk has succeeded in removing much of the outside prejudice that existed against Mr. Conkling. Mr. Cornell, Governor elect, has received in another room. Mr. Platt, ex-Governor, who was to be moved by clear, forcible argument, directed to prove that, while Mr. Conkling might not be the most magnetic candidate, he was certainly a sound republican, unassailable in character, in a condition to make an aggressive fight against the democracy and more certain than any other candidate to carry the State of New York. Postmaster James has been at work in his own way, making capital for his candidate by his personal efforts. The other New Yorkers have all been busy all day, each in his appropriate sphere. Tom Murphy, in a thin sack coat and a white vest, has been smoking incessantly in the lobby of the Grand Hotel, a habit which he has acquired since Grant became President, and has been doing his part in the final grand effort to raise Conkling's fortunes by talking till hoarse, and showing his best mysterious only. George Van Hook, in a white flannel suit with a red rose in his buttonhole, has been making capital on his slum. Among the younger delegates from doubtful States Sheridan Shook has been active, but willing to concede the strength of Blaine, and not at all apprehensive of the result if he should carry off the prize of the nomination. Police Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt have been working as hard as if they had to enforce the Sunday Liquor law. Among the Cincinnati lager beer dealers Dick Commissioner Wales, ex-Police Commissioner Dischecker, Surveyor Laffin and the rest have not been idle.

Senator Fenlon has kept himself nearly all day out of sight at the St. Nicholas, and there is a rumor that he has been interviewing some prominent Blaine man, George Van Hook, in a white flannel suit with a red rose in his buttonhole, has been making capital on his slum. Among the younger delegates from doubtful States Sheridan Shook has been active, but willing to concede the strength of Blaine, and not at all apprehensive of the result if he should carry off the prize of the nomination. Police Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt have been working as hard as if they had to enforce the Sunday Liquor law. Among the Cincinnati lager beer dealers Dick Commissioner Wales, ex-Police Commissioner Dischecker, Surveyor Laffin and the rest have not been idle.

At the National Convention of German Republicans, held at Turner Hall, in this city, in which twenty-two States were represented, the following resolutions were adopted, and the President of the Convention, Judge Dittenhofer, was instructed to present them to the State Convention to-morrow:

First—We demand free non-sectarian schools, compulsory education, taxation of church property, as expressed in the recent measure of the President of the Convention.

Second—No amendment to the constitution recognizing any system of religious faith by federal or State government.

Third—The protection of the emigrant by federal power, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring State legislation on the subject unconstitutional, is absolutely indispensable.

Fourth—The laws must give the same protection to the citizen abroad as at home. We demand a revision of the existing treaties with foreign governments affecting naturalization and expatriation.

Fifth—Civil service reform.

Sixth—No step backward on the road to resumption.

A National German Republican Committee, consisting of one delegate from each State, of which Judge Dittenhofer, of New York was made chairman, was then formed, and to this committee was given the power to call future conventions of the German republicans, and the usual powers of such committees.

A CAREFUL COUNT.

Mr. Brewster's friends this evening, on a careful count, claim 120 votes on the first ballot. Mr. Conkling's friends claim 132 on the first ballot, not caring to present a greater number. Mr. Jewell will have ten votes, Governor Hartshoff 58, and Governor Hayes 47.

This is precisely half the Convention; the remaining 175 votes, therefore, left to be divided between Blaine and Morton. According to this count the Blaine men claim that they will present 375 votes on the first ballot, which would allow 103 to Mr. Morton.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE.

A delegate from Pennsylvania states, to-night, that the reports in circulation as to the action of that delegation to-day are incorrect and do not bear the construction placed upon them. He says that the true action of the delegation was as follows: A resolution to vote as a unit for Hartshoff was adopted. A motion was made that on the call of fifteen delegates the delegation should meet to consider the question of changing the vote or abolishing the unit rule. This was voted down by a vote of fifteen in favor and forty-two against it, one being absent. A motion that on the call of twenty delegates the delegation should be called together was then offered, and was laid on the table.

It, therefore, requires a majority of the delegates, or thirty votes, to change the present position, or obtain a meeting of the delegation, unless the Chairman, Don Cameron, should call them together. If this version of the meeting's proceedings be true, the probability of the change of Pennsylvania to Blaine is possible at any time, as it is understood that a majority favors him.

ELONGATED DELEGATES.

An Illinois delegate measures seven feet six inches in his boots, and a Missouri delegate seven feet and two inches. This is a fact.

A DELEGATE RECALLED.

Mr. Yale, of Wisconsin, a delegate, was recalled by his wife's dangerous illness. His alternate, M. C. Fones, in the government employ at Washington, is an enthusiastic admirer of Conkling, and has warmly advocated his nomination in both public and private letters.

THE PROBABLE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, is spoken of for temporary duty for the opening of the Convention. One of his chairmen of the Convention.

plausible, since it is well known that Secretary Cameron is now sincerely for Conkling, and if the delegates meant Conkling the calling of the meeting and everything else would have been left to Cameron's hands; besides the rumor has got about that thirty-five or forty delegates are in reality for Blaine, and although this is not certainly known it has color of probability. It is also said that a delegate this morning who was urged by Mr. Cameron to support Mr. Conkling told the Secretary that he had himself been active in electing Blaine delegates at one time. "If you have changed," said the delegate, "I have not."

A CANVASS OF STATES.

The following is the latest return from each delegation:

Alabama—Two delegations. The Spencer delegation, first choice, Conkling; 2. Second choice, Conkling, 20. The contesting delegation, first choice, Brewster, 20. Second choice, Blaine or Hayes.

Arkansas—First choice, Morton. Second choice, Conkling or Blaine.

California—First ballot, 7 Blaine, 6 Conkling.

Connecticut—First choice, Jewell, 10; Brewster, 2. Second choice, Brewster, 6; Blaine, 3; Hayes, 3.

Delaware—First choice, Morton, 20. Second choice, Brewster, 10; Blaine, 2.

Illinois—Blaine, 36; Washburne, 2; Brewster, 4, on first ballot. If Blaine breaks, two-thirds of the delegation will go for Conkling; remainder for Washburne.

Louisiana—First choice, Blaine, 3; Morton, 13. Second choice, Conkling.

New Hampshire—First choice, Blaine, 10. Second choice, Hayes or Washburne.

Massachusetts stands—First ballot, Brewster, 15; Blaine, 3; Fish, 3. For second choice there is a strong feeling toward Blaine.

Michigan—First choice, Brewster, 12; Blaine, 6; Hayes, 3; Chandler, 1. Second choice, Hayes or Washburne.

New Jersey—First choice, Blaine, 15; Conkling, 2; Brewster, 1. Second choice, half for Conkling; half for Hayes.

Ohio will vote as a unit for Hayes on first ballot and every other; but one delegate may call for a meeting for consultation. There is a strong disposition to stick to Hayes unless Blaine gets a heavy vote, in which case they may change his vote to Blaine.

Pennsylvania—Hartshoff, 58; and no second choice expressed. But a resolution is adopted that by the action of a majority the vote may be voted.

Rhode Island—Brewster, 7; Blaine, 10. Second choice, Blaine or Hayes.

Iowa—First choice, Blaine, 22. Second choice, Hayes.

Wisconsin—Blaine, 20. Second choice, Hayes.

Florida—Morton, 8. Second choice, Conkling.

Delaware—Blaine, 4. Second choice, Conkling.

Kansas—Blaine, 10. Second choice, Hayes or Washburne.

Kentucky—Brewster, 24; second choice, Hayes, though if Brewster disappears before Blaine some Kentucky votes will go to Blaine.

Louisiana—Morton, 13; Blaine, 3; second choice, Conkling.

Maine—Blaine, 14; second choice believed to be Hayes.

Maryland—Blaine, 16; second choice probably Hayes.

Mississippi—Brewster, 6; Conkling, 10; second choice all or very nearly all, Conkling.

Nevada—Conkling, 6; second choice uncertain.

Vermont—Brewster, 8; Blaine, 2; second choice, Wheeler.

North Carolina—Blaine, 9; Conkling, 4; Morton, 6; Brewster, 1. Second choice, Conkling.

Nebraska—Blaine, 4. Second choice, probably Hayes or Washburne.

Oregon—Blaine, 4. Second choice, probably Conkling.

Wyoming Territory—Brewster, 2. Second choice, Wheeler or Hayes.

The other Territories—Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Dakota—casting first votes in all, are for Blaine, and their second choice is uncertain. The District of Columbia, Conkling.

Wisconsin—Blaine, 20. Second choice Hayes or Washburne.

Virginia—Blaine, 15. Second choice, Conkling.

Tennessee—Brewster, 11; Conkling, 6; Blaine, 1. Second choice uncertain.

Mr. Conkling will get considerable of the delegation.

South Carolina—Conkling, 6; Brewster, 2; Blaine, 4. Second choice, Conkling.

Texas—Conkling, 4; Brewster, 6; Blaine, 4. Second choice probably Conkling, but it may not be quite unanimous.

Missouri—Morton, 7; Blaine, 12; Brewster, 5; Conkling 3; Hayes 2. The Morton and Blaine men will go to Conkling as second choice.

WHAT THE GERMANS WANT.

At the National Convention of German Republicans, held at Turner Hall, in this city, in which twenty-two States were represented, the following resolutions were adopted, and the President of the Convention, Judge Dittenhofer, was instructed to present them to the State Convention to-morrow:

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have resisted, and Judge Poland, of Vermont, will, therefore, present him.

WHAT MR. CONKLING'S CANVASS IS.

A reporter of the Herald called on Mr. A. B. Cornell this evening, when the following conversation took place:—"I understand, Mr. Cornell, that the New York delegation are very anxious of their success for Mr. Conkling and that you claim as many as 200 or 250 votes for him on the first ballot."

Mr. Cornell—"Yes, we are anxious, but the estimate is higher than we design to present on the first ballot. We feel that there are 250 delegates who are really and sincerely for Mr. Conkling, but, on account of local, personal and other interests, prefer on the first ballot to give complimentary votes to other candidates. The friends of some of the other candidates think it judicious to bring forward their whole strength at first, so as to give their man a good send off, thinking that such a good beginning is the best way to insure success. Our canvass is of a totally different character, as we do not believe in wasting time in securing precarious and complimentary votes. We want only men who are for Conkling first, last and all the time, and, with such a canvass, we shall present on the first ballot about 125 votes."

THE VARIOUS STATE DELEGATIONS MET TO-day for the purpose of designating the persons who represent their States in the different committees. The following are those selected to compose the Committee on Credentials:

Alabama—Anti-Spencer, Judge S. F. Rice. Arkansas—Oliver P. Snyder. Connecticut—Joseph Silver. California—R. B. Kidston. Georgia—James Atkins. Illinois—George S. Bangs. Indiana—General Ashery Steele. Iowa—J. T. Baldwin. Kansas—A. H. Horton. Kentucky—John W. Ferrell. Louisiana—C. E. Nash. Maine—Seth L. Milliken. Massachusetts—John E. Sanford. Mississippi—R. C. Pollock. Nebraska—Hon. George Hannaka. Minnesota—Colonel Marion. Nevada—Judge C. C. Harris. New Jersey—W. O. Barren. New York—Thomas C. Platt. New Hampshire—Almon A. Note. New York—William M. Night. North Carolina—James Heaton. Oregon—J. H. Chaffee. Ohio—William L. Upham. Pennsylvania—M. S. Dady. Rhode Island—Ex-Governor Henry Howard. South Carolina—D. A. Swalla. Texas—J. P. Newcomb. Tennessee—A. G. Stark. Vermont—J. J. Desnoyers. Wisconsin—General Wheelock G. Voay. Wisconsin—Hon. David Atwood. West Virginia—General Nathan Goff.

The Committee on Resolutions is as follows:

California—Charles W. R. Hewley. Connecticut—George R. Hewley. Illinois—C. R. Farwell. Indiana—W. W. Thompson. Iowa—Hiram Price. Kansas—Dwight Thatcher. Kentucky—James H. Thompson. Louisiana—Henry Dennis. Maine—Nelson Dingley, Jr. Massachusetts—Edward L. Pierce. Maryland—Louis H. Starnes. Missouri—T. Van Horn. Mississippi—C. W. Clark. Nebraska—H. C. Badger. Nevada—Governor Wakefield. New Jersey—R. S. Plancy. New Hampshire—Charles H. Burns. New York—Charles E. Smith. New Jersey—F. A. Fott. North Carolina—H. C. Badger. Oregon—Hon. James G. Belford. Ohio—Edwin Cowies. Rhode Island—Charles P. Nease. South Carolina—Governor D. H. Chamberlain. Texas—Governor Davis. Tennessee—A. Freeman. Virginia—William Miller. Vermont—Hon. George H. Siglow. Wisconsin—James H. Siglow. West Virginia—Colonel James W. Davis. Georgia—Dr. H. M. Towner.

Some of the delegations will not meet until to-morrow, and hence the list is not full.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MUTINY.

[FROM A VOLUNTEER CORRESPONDENT.]

CINCINNATI, June 13, 1876.

Blaine still seems invincible. Some friends were made on him to-day, but they were very mild in their character. The Conkling men are making a gallant fight, but seem to lose ground instead of gaining. I consider his fight utterly hopeless. From the fight the Morton, Blaine and Brewster men are making on one would think he were a democrat instead of a republican, and the presentation of his name to the Convention an impertinence. Morton's 2,000 strikers from Indiana have succeeded in holding fast Southern delegates which has thrown Conkling's canvass into confusion. Then

THE HOPELESS MUTINY.

In the Pennsylvania delegation makes him so weak in the beginning that a rally seems an impossibility. The only hope, and it is a faint one at that, is that Blaine will not be nominated before a third ballot, in which case it will be a fight between Conkling and Brewster and an unknown.

Washburne is lost sight of, as there is no one to present his name.

Cameron succeeded to-day in preventing his men from stampeding to Blaine on the first and second ballot.

At a meeting of the delegation McPherson assumed the leadership of the Blaine faction and

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Jones and Gorham have failed in their effort to capture the Pacific Slope and Territories. They are all strong for Blaine. My estimate is, on

Conkling, 100.

Brewster, 150.

Blaine, 80.

Brewster, 110, and rest scattering.

The Pennsylvania delegates have been the centre of all interest during the day. Harry Bingham, who has been leading the Blaine faction, is the creature and protégé of Cameron, and owes all his prominence in Pennsylvania politics to the Cameron family. Mr. McMichael, it is said on good authority, has given assurances to the Secretary of War that he would, when the time came, go with the administration in its support of Conkling. Resting upon these two gentlemen Mr. Cameron made his fight, first to turn the delegation over to Conkling, and, failing in that, to prevent its going to Blaine.

William B. Mann, who is here in active alliance and sympathy with McMichael, was the friend and most outspoken in his opposition to Conkling. One of his reasons was that New York had no claims upon Pennsylvania because of the apathy shown by that State towards the Centennial Exhibition. The argument was made that Mr. Conkling had been always a friend of the Centennial, but Mr. Mann rested his case upon the general fact that New York had shown no sympathy with the Centennial, and of course no Pennsylvania delegation. In this position of hostility to the Cameron influence Mr. Mann had the aid of Colonel McClure, the gifted editor of the Philadelphia Times, who is here working night and main against the Cameron, and doing what he can to foster the mutiny.

One of the delegates explains this attitude of the Colonel by stating that he expects to high the nomination anyhow, that his political hopes are bound up in the election of Hendricks and Curtis on the democratic side, and of course he desires to make as much mischief as possible. Indeed, there was a rumor that Mann and the rest would, in the event of the nomination of Conkling, support Curtis if nominated by the democrats. Colonel McClure, in conversation with your correspondent, laughs at the idea that New York is necessary to carry any election. The country will go, he says, as Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio go. The Pennsylvanians, especially the ring crowd from Philadelphia, are so excited that it would